BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, AUG. 30, 1864 NO. 149.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Richmond, August 27.—A special despatch from Demopolis to the "Advertiser" says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that the siege of Petersburg will be raised in sixty days.

The Richmond "Whig" says the Confederate troops in Mecklenburg and Northampton is reinforced.

The fords of the Potomac are guarded.

Early's force is estimated at 25,000.

Admiral Jaggers is stationed on Cumberland with 1,200 men.

A party of robbers and troops have been badly cut up below Fort Davidson.

Three hundred Confederates recently carried into Indiana for retaliation.

A government detective has been captured on White river.

Memphis on the 23d was the scene of terrible excitement. A report prevailed that Forrest, Dick Taylor and Lyon were about to attack. The people were wild and the military took to the boats. Another report prevailed that Dick Taylor was planting batteries on the Arkansas shore. The excitement increased and the military turned out. The equipment lasted several hours, and several persons were arrested for carrying news to Forrest.

All quiet at Mobile.

Richmond, August 26.—The Baltimore "American" admits that the 5th corps lost in the fight of Friday and Sunday near Petersburg 5,000 killed, wounded and missing.

A telegram from Harper's Ferry of the 26th says a reconnoissance went under the morning of the 25th by a large force of cavalry under Torbet about a mile from Leetown.

The rebels commanders Breckenridge's corps and some skirmishing ensued. The rebel General withdrew his command, having lost 250 killed and wounded, including several staff officers. All the fords from Williamsport to Point of Rocks are still well guarded.

Richmond, Aug. 26.—Northern dates of yesterday are to hand. The Washington "Chronicle" gives an account of a sharp fight on the 23d at Duffield Station, B. and O. R. R. Losses on both sides were severe. At nightfall the Federals fell back to their original position.

It is reported that Schofield's corps left Atlanta on the 16th with 15 days rations for Macon.

On the 20th Wheeler attacked, captured and killed the negro guards and 300 white laborers at Stewart's Landing.

A telegram from Nashville of the 24th says matters at Atlanta are unchanged. The army is engaged in advancing and strengthening the works. On the 19th Maj. Gen. Dodge was shot in the head by a sharpshooter and is since reported dead. Gen. Lightburn, of Logan's Corps, was wounded in the same way.

A telegram from Washington contains a rumor that Lincoln has sent peace Commissioners to Richmond.

Frederick Douglass to withdraw from the Presidential contest.

Forrest is raised 1500 prisoners at Memphis. His forces occupied the city five hours and during that time robbed the principal hotels and boarding houses.

Gold in Memphis 65c.

From Mississippi.

Vicksburg, Aug. 27.—The Yankees commenced falling back from Clinton to-day in the direction of Baton Rouge.

From Mobile.

Mobile, Aug. 25.—No change in affairs of this point to report.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

President—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Vice President—Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President salary $5,000.

Aides de Camp to President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary to vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus K Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G S K Haven, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. E M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A C Myers, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W S S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. E G W Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col S L Clay, Major Gen A Pallen, Major Chas R Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Kelly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A C Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. G H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John R Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Ordnance and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B H Clements, of Texas, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern	mail opens daily at	7 a. m.
Eastern	" "	7 "
Fayetteville	" "	7 "
Western	" "	2 p. m.
Augusta	" "	9 "
Northern	mail closes daily at	9 a. m.
Eastern	" "	9 "
Fayetteville	" "	2 p. m.
Western	" "	9 "
Augusta	" "	9 "

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the week. Sundays from 9 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

CAPTAIN SEMMES.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:

It is said in some generally well informed rebel quarters here that Semmes is to leave England next month for Canada, and to join his new ship in October somewhere off Halifax or the banks of Newfoundland. I do not think this improbable. He may wish to inaugurate his new career by plundering our transports along the coast.—Mr. Welles will probably keep his spectacles on.

PAPER MONEY.—Many years ago in Spain, when the Spanish troops were sorely pressed by their Moorish invaders, and the wealth of the country was exhausted by the devastating war, a certain chief, in order to pay his troops, issued his promise to pay on paper, to be redeemed in coin. This was the first paper money of which the world has knowledge; but the promises to pay have wonderfully increased in these latter days, although, unlike the Spaniard, they are perhaps not as often redeemed.

A Canadian journal reports that several considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada on Confederate account, have passed down on the royal mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebeck, where, it is understood, they will be shipped for a Mexican port, and thence passed overland into the Confederacy.

The avaricious man is like the barren sandy ground of the desert, which sucks in all the rain and dews with greediness but yields no fruitful herbs or plants for the benefit of others.

A contented mind is the greatest blessing a man can enjoy in this world; and if in the present life his happiness arises from the subduing of his desires, it will arise in the next from the gratification of them.

Eleven of the crew of the Alabama were recently presented to a full house in Weston's Music Hall, in London, and loudly cheered. They were twice called upon the stage.

The peace party of Iowa have held a convention, and among the resolutions adopted is one declaring: If we cannot have a Union Peace Party with our former political associates, we must have it without them."

Gov. Watts, of Alabama, has ordered all aliens to take up arms in defence of the State, or to leave it.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 30 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer over having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pasturage. The balance of the tract, say 940 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornerib, capacity, 2,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill; all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 32 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorghe mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address M. K. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S. C.

P. S.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 20,000 at Ingles on hand.

I will take $300,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

WANTED! WANTED!!

I WILL GIVE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN for empty Cotton Spools delivered at
Aug 30-1t C. KEUSTER'S.

LOST,

BETWEEN THE FAIR GROUND AND THE PRESbyterian Church, or between Nash Square and the Presbyterian Church, a small Cameo Breastpin. Any person finding the same and leaving it at this office will be liberally rewarded and very much oblige

Aug 30 1t "A. McA."

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	2.00
Weekly paper, three months	2.00
" " six months	4.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 80 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
August 22, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the Progress. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the Civil Authority, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage, to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partizan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials on proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,	$15,00
" " three "	8,00
" " one "	3,00
Weekly Progress, six months,	5,00
" " three "	3,00

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX ASSESSORS FOR THE County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the Taxes for the year 1864: At

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks,' Monday,	5th "
Barney Jones,' Tuesday,	6th "
Lashley's 14 Roads, Wednesday,	7th "
Green Level, Thursday,	8th "
Morrisville, Friday,	9th "
Buchoe's, Monday,	12th "
Hood's, Tuesday,	13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th "
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th "
Forestville, Friday,	16th "
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th "
Laws', Tuesday,	20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd "

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres, and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age and value in 1860. Horses, mules, asses and jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, goats and hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, of all kinds, peas, ground peas, beans, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spirituous liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864.—The number of Bushels and their value respectively, must be stated seperately.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, and musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, carts, wagons, drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, maps, paintings, pictures, stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all corporations, joint stock companies and associations, gold and silver coin, gold dust, and gold or silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all money held abroad, and bills of exchange on foreign countries; and the value of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton or tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1863, must be listed at the ammount paid for them. The bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. M. JONES. } Assessors.
Aug 17-1m

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with. This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 29 w3m Ringwood, N. C.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

July 18-tf O. S. CAUSEY,
Alpha Woolen Mills.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALE!--SORGHUM BOILERS.

NEXT SATURDAY AUGUST 27TH, AT TWELVE o'clock, I will offer to the highest bidder One Hundred PLATES OF IRON, for Sorghum pans.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 23-3t-d Commission Merchant, Greensboro'.

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

It is necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6 3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.
Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriesy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some thus ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggist in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. H. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
July 25-dtaw&w1m

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, E. Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro,' N. C.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops from this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Z. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon or the infliction of the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence at home, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil Magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding and abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHERSON, Private Secretary pro. tem.
Aug 26-d1w&w2w

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
Aug 11-1m* Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD YOUNG MILCH COW WITH A YOUNG calf. Apply at this office.
Aug. 27-tf

NURSE WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of children may obtain a good home and good wages by immediate application at
Aug 27-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY LAGE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,
Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Asst. Private Secretary
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; H Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President Ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of the Asylum for

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Dento, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. G. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayettevil e, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&sim E. E. HARRIS.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt ness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 28-tf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots,
" " " Congress Gaiters
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN
July 22-d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending the money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.**

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30, 1864.

The Press Not Free in North Carolina.

If the North Carolina *Press* is to be suspended we hope the work will be done effectually. An order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office exempting one editor and one printer from Home Guard duty, save when the county where the paper is published is invaded. Such force will not keep an 8 by 10 Weekly paper going, much less answering all the purposes of setting up, printing and mailing a Daily.

The Mecklenburg militia moves to-day and we suppose all the papers of Charlotte will suspend. Yates, of the *Democrat*, takes it good naturedly—is willing to go, but don't like the principle of interfering with "the freedom of the Press." We quote from his paper printed on Saturday, but dated the 30th:

Suspension.—The Home Guard of this county having been ordered out for service in the field, and as Editors and all printers within the age are liable to service of that kind, we are necessarily obliged to suspend the publication of the *Democrat* for a few weeks, at least until we return.—Individually we have not the least objection to turning out, for it will afford us some relief from the unceasing toil of a printing office, but we dislike being compelled to deprive our subscribers even temporarily of the paper for which they have paid, and we do not like the idea of having "the press" suspended by any power whatever. The Home Guard officers are not to blame, but the Legislature is responsible for this interference with the freedom of the press.

The editors and printers of Charlotte cannot be accused of wishing to evade their duty, because heretofore they have always volunteered for service when Morganton, Raleigh and other points were threatened by raiding parties, even when the Home Guard was not called out.

P. S.—After dismissing part of our force, we learn that Gov. Vance has ordered the exemption of the editor and one printer for each paper if it is not late for us—we have made arrangements to go and we intend to go. We will suspend for one week anyhow.

The *Democrat* copies an article from the *Times* on the same subject, and adds:

"The above, from our neighbor, is a correct statement of the case. As we have already remarked in another article, we are very willing to suspend our paper if the authorities construe the Home Guard law so as to require it. It is true, that in the various towns and cities in the Confederacy, even when assailed by the enemy, the Press has not been interfered with by any sort of calls for men, but here in North Carolina it seems necessary to suspend for the purpose of catching deserters!! Congress has declared that the Press shall be free and untrammelled, but our Legislature must have thought otherwise when passing the bill known as the "Home Guard Law."

For our own part, we had as soon take the field as to remain cooped up in a Printing Office, where we have been since we were thirteen years old; but we protest against the exercise of any power that affects the freedom of the Press, unless it be guilty of treason or treasonable and incendiary language. It is an established maxim that the Press in Republican governments shall be free and untrammelled, and the Legislature of North Carolina must amend the Home Guard law unless it is determined to violate this principle and shackle the Press. As an individual we find no fault with the law, but as a member of the Press, we do object to it on the ground that it affects the freedom of the Press! Apart from that we care nothing about it."

We trust the dreams of the Editor may be sweet while in the "tented field." Glory must be plucked from the blazing cannon's mouth.

On the same subject the "veteran" of the *Times* discourses as follows:

"*Preparing to Leave.*—As we are preparing to leave for the field duty—to "fit, bleed and die"—for the good of our country, we have not had time to give much attention to the columns of our paper. We fill out with the letters of our correspondents and selections.

When we are gone we hope our friends will remember us, as we surely will them, and not fail to send to our sanctum suitable contributions for our culinary department at least as often and as inviting as we expect to contribute through our columns from the army.

We will soon have peace in consequence of the concentration of the Hornets of Mecklenburg, and when we return all proper acknowledgments will be made.

We appeal to our friends to see to it that our family do not suffer for the want of bread during our absence, assuring them that their bills will be promptly cashed on presentation at our residence."

We trust that the same power that moved the ravens to feed Elijah will protect the little ones of our friend during these troublous times.

But seriously: while all this is going on and is permitted in North Carolina, the Press in Richmond, Petersburg, Charleston and Atlanta has been left perfectly free while the enemy's shells have fallen in their streets.

Some of our country friends must have a hard time to make both ends meet. We heard of one offering apple brandy in the market, yesterday, at the modest price of *one hundred dollars a gallon*. If his fruit crop is large and he sells at these figures we hope he will be able to worry along. We think a little *Old Nash* not very bad to take, but would caution all wayfaring men against the *New Dip*.

The Vote for Governor.

The Secretary of State has received the official vote for Governor of all the counties but 18—The official and unofficial vote of the State gives Gov. Vance a majority of 30,825 over Mr. Holden, and Alleghany to hear from.

Benjamin on Jacques and Gilmore.

We publish the answer of Benjamin, our Secretary of State, to Gilmore and Jacques-to-day. Benjamin admits part of what the two Yankee Commissioners say and denies a part, but we have no doubt but their narrative is about as correct as his. They are Yankees and to be a Jew—both part good and both part bad. It is evident that the Richmond authorities begin to want some kind of a peace very badly, and we hope, when their plan shall be developed, the peace men of North Carolina will not appear such "curiosities" after all. We have no time or room for comments of our own, on Mr. Benjamin's rather rhetorical paper, but submit those of the *Examiner* as refreshing to the occasion. We do not adopt the *Examiner's* strictures on the "dapper gentlemen in grey," for fear the grand jury would get after us, but we confess to a more than ordinary gratification at its good points. We hope it will not be considered warring on the government, or discriminating "treasonable" and "seditious" sentiments to reproduce it:

At council, Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, has placed the country in a mean, base and humiliating position—Having nothing on earth to do in the way of the legitimate business of his office, he spends his activity in pushing himself into eternal scrapes, which, indeed, would be of little consequence if they affected him alone. Unfortunately, however, owing to the public office which he (nominally) holds, his stupid blunders touch us all rather closely. We find now the Secretary of State of the Confederate States engaged in a newspaper altercation with two spies, who lately sneaked into Richmond; and who came, one of them alleges, armed with a letter of introduction to our Secretary of State from Mr. ——

The spy does not tell the name of the yankee who introduced him; but we should greatly desire to know what Yankee can commission a spy into our lines, and assure to him handsome treatment, and access to the President and public officers by means of a letter to Mr. Benjamin. The statement of this fact covers us an unpleasant sensation

Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do; and our Secretary of State, having no State affairs to attend to, naturally by way of relaxation, falls easily into communication with any sort of scamp or sadroin who have time to talk to him; especially such as are introduced by a letter from his namesake Yankee friend, Mr. ——. No wonder he finds, shortly afterwards, that the prowling Yankees have made up a bundle of falsehoods to suit the taste of their fellow countrymen; and thus we have the edifying spectacle of the Confederate Secretary of State entering into a controversy with these spies in the public journals about the facts which they report. It is too late; he received them graciously, on the introduction of his friend, Mr. ——, procurred them an interview with the President and they are now making capital of their adventures in the way of magazine articles and lectures at twenty-five cents per head. He cannot now invalidate the accuracy of the information which these spies have carried North by alleging "the extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative."

Perhaps the most absurd thing in all this business is the manner in which Mr. Benjamin has addressed his long refutation of the "lies"—"To Hon James M Mason Commissioner to the Continent, &c., &c., et cetera"—Mr. Mason is not a Commissioner to a continent; Mr Mason has never read and never will read. In all probability, either the narratives of the spies, or Mr. Benjamin's refutation thereof Why Gods and Mr. Benjamin send a communication to the newspapers at once, and soothe and sweeten and scold these spies to the best of his ability? If anything can aggravate the prostration of seeing a Cabinet minister of the Confederate States engaged in such an altercation at all; it is to see him put on such preposterous diplomatic airs, turning a paragraph into a protocol.

THE LATE PEACE INTERVIEW IN RICHMOND—CIRCULAR FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The following circular from the State Department will explain itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, Va., August 26, 1864.

SIR: Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the U. S. on the subject of informal overtures for peace between the two Federations of States now at war on this continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last and have, doubtless, acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign governments. "The principles, sentiments, and purposes, by which these States have been, and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgement of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by General Lee from Lieutenant General Grant, in the following words:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 6, 1864.

General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Virginia:

GENERAL: I would request that Colonel James F. Jaquess, Seventy-third Illinois volunteer infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Colonel Robert Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Colonel Ould as Commissioner.

If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.

Requesting an early answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, U. S. A.

On the reference of this letter to the President, he authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter; and Colonel Ould, after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore had not said anything to him about his duties as Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President; that they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln, and under his pass; that they were informal messengers, not with a view of paving the way for meeting of formal commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln, and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of commissioners. Colonel Ould stated that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said that they were aware of that, and that they were, nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Col. Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th of July, Colonel Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond, where a room was provided for them, to which they were to remain under guard or silence during their stay here, and the next morning received the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Richmond, Va., July 17, 1864.

Hon J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of Confederate States of America:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, James F. Jacques, of Illinois, and James R. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority, but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States government relative to an adjustment of the present war between the United States and the Confederate States, which they desire to present to President Davis. They therefore ask an interview with the President, and, awaiting your reply, are

Most truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
JAMES F. JACQUES,
JAMES R. GILMORE.

The word "citizen" is underscored, and the word "peace" doubly underscored, in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Col. Ould to confer with the writers formerly officially, and to communicate to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President unless informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfying me that they came by request of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gilmore replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge, and on the desire, of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone on unfortunately long, that it could never end except by some sort of agreement, that the agreement might as well be made now as later; further that they had reason to believe, by the recent address of the Confederate Congress, that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that propositions ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make those propositions by Mr. Lincoln's authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding first; and that if regular negotiations, for which preliminaries were necessary, were entered into without such understanding, they would meet, great and important issues having the parties there divided on such points, and desired to learn his reception.

I again pressed for some intimation that they came from Mr. Lincoln; and in order to satisfy me Mr. Gilmore referred to the short time permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by Gen. Grant in a letter to Gen. Lee, and that Gen. Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a newly written card signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting Gen. Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend in passing through the lines into the Confederacy. On Jacques then still that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was conveniently desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become known that some of those who had formerly met him in Petersburg would complicate the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms; but would be glad to have any promise, as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should elect any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace. I answered that I assented to this request, and then, after a pause, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly that you come as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of commencing a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President Davis?" Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening at 9 p. m.; that, at least, I presumed he would; but if he objected, after hearing my report, they should be informed. They were then re-committed to the charge of Colonel Ould, with the understanding that they were to be recommitted to my office at the appointed hour and at no other, as directed.

This interview, connected with the report previously made by Col. Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy; that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Col. Ould came a few moments later, with Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore. The President said to them that he has heard, from me, that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that so much they were welcome, that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States to repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both Confederations in mass, and the majority of the vote then taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered that as these propositions had been proposed by the people of the North were a minority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and cover themselves to be in need of pardon for crimes, that contamination to us preferable to such dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so uncontaminated with the form of their own government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them his views, that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to submit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive propositions for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy; and on this basis alone must propositions be made to him.

At one period of the conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be reported to him as exactly as possible. Much further conversation took place, but nothing essential to the main object of the discussion, when the President rose to intimate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were recommitted to the charge of Col. Ould, and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the U. S., notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, considered that as the promise of secrecy was made at their request it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have no doubt seen, in the Northern papers, an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is not deemed improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although confiding, in an eminent degree, the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their contemplated visit to Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques, that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln, is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the following paper, addressed to whom it may concern, which was left by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. Hay and which was properly regarded by these gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Hon. JAMES M. MASON, Commissioner to the Continent, &c., &c., Paris.

GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—We direct attention to the advertisement of French Broad lands for sale in this paper. No better opportunity is likely to offer for an investment. Address MaK. Johnstone, Spartanburg, S. C.

ATLANTA—THE LAST YANKEE RAID

THE RAID!

In consequence of the occupation of another party of Federal raiders, Atlanta has been cut off from the rest of the world since Thursday night last, for since that time we have had no communication with the rear, either by rail or telegraph.

It was known in this city early Friday morning that the West Point road had been cut the previous night, and that the raiders had moved on in the direction of the Macon road; also that cavalry pickets had been taken to intercept them, and force couriers to obtain information of what had occurred, and was still going on. I took passage on a supply train for the raiding force early this morning, which quantity landed its freight at the village—the principal scene of late operations.

The Yankee forces moved out from the evening at Campbelltown, and consisted of about three thousand cavalry, a brigade of infantry, with seven pieces of artillery. On reaching the West Point road the cavalry pushed on, the infantry remaining on the line of the road, which they cut at various places along a distance of two miles, from Fairburn down the road. The general impression is that this road will not be repaired at present. The infantry forces then fell back to the river. On the route between the two roads a constant skirmish was kept up by Reed's cavalry brigade, but his force was too weak to do more than attempt to retard their progress until forces could be moved down the road. Friday afternoon the main body of the enemy entered Jonesboro', where they remained until Saturday morning undisturbed; constituting themselves to their choice, while another party was operating further down the road. The latter tore up a small portion of the road near Lovejoy's station, and also at Bear Creek, at which latter place they also destroyed a construction train, consisting of an engine, eleven platform and four box cars.

The main body at Jonesboro', in addition to destroying the track at intervals extending over a mile, also burned a dozen buildings, including the depot, court house, three blacksmith shops, a warehouse and some unoccupied dwellings. But little government property fell into their hands. The citizens, however, were extensively pantered upon, the whole command, with their horses, feeding from private supplies which they were successful in finding in abundance. Beyond their hooping and contemptible plundering of the ladies' trunks and wardrobes, their conduct was not so reprehensible as on several other occasions that have fallen under my observation.

The concentration of our troops on Friday night caused the Yankees to leave Jonesboro' early Saturday morning, and during the forenoon their scattered parties were united east of the Macon road, near Lovejoy's Station. Here they were attacked by Reynolds's infantry brigade and at once put to flight, which, in their retreat, they suddenly found Reed's cavalry brigade in their rear. This force, only numbering some five or six hundred, was at once charged by the desperate foe and literally run over, the conflict that occurred being a hand to hand fight, numbers on both sides being killed and wounded with pistol shots and sabres. In this affair the enemy were in too great a hurry to tarry long enough to run their strength, but gladly passed along, and suffering the greater portion of the gallant little command that had endeavored to intercept their retreat to escape.

The retreating forces were pursued until after dark by a portion of our cavalry, in the direction of Decatur, and when the pursuit was discontinued they were about four miles north of McDonough on the road leading to the former place. As to in known their exact movements after leaving it was supposed they would be able to reach Sherman's lady without further interruption. By this it will be seen that so many look for loud mourning in the Yankee press of the having encountered irreparable disaster to two railroads, under a complete stampede of our army, &c., &c., whereas the truth is he accomplished but little or no raiding, and was forced to seek shelter by retreating in the direction he did.

A working force commenced repairing the Macon road early this morning, and the announcement has just been made—type of clock, 9 p. m.—that the last spike has been driven. As I write our cavalry, four brigades under Gen. W. H. Jackson, is moving out of town, enroute for the flanks of the army in Atlanta, where they are needed more than here. For the protection of the road Bryant's infantry brigade will be left, and, by keeping out efficient scouts and having a train always ready to transport the troops to any point threatened, they certainly should be able to prevent another successful raid. These interruptions, although affording nothing in regard to the fate of Atlanta so far as they have gone, are annoying, and it is absolutely necessary to keep a lookout for them or they may so damage the road as to make a retreat from Atlanta necessary.

In this movement the enemy's loss is estimated at forty killed, one hundred and seventy-five wounded and eighty prisoners. Our loss is about one hundred and seventy-five, all told. We lost one piece of artillery and captured one regimental flag. But the train is about leaving and I must off for Atlanta. Reuben.

The 1st of October is the beginning of the rental year in Macon, and the *Confederate* says the owners of houses are already putting their prices at from twenty-five to thirty-five hundred dollars. We do not see how persons in the army or mechanics are to pay such prices and the owners of property should be ashamed to ask them. The pay of a Lt. General will not pay rent and support a family at such rates.

MEDICAL BOARD FROM.—The Asheville *News* of the 25th says: Gen. Morgan now holds all of East Tennessee above Bull's Gap. He is repairing the Railroad, and seems preparing to hold the country permanently.

While farmers and mechanics are very properly called out, in Georgia, to assist in repelling the enemy, gentlemen of the theatrical profession are exempted.

We have [illegible] in this county, from Petersburg, [illegible] road at Reams' Station, 14 miles from [illegible] the enemy held their former line on Gravel farm, seven miles south of Reams'. This of course gives them the road as far as they [illegible] they will not keep the [illegible] hold it. We have had no [illegible] but the Wing of Gen. [illegible] ing:

THE YANKEES IN POSSESSION

That the raid of [illegible] in the [illegible] dent, and that by way of [illegible] they [illegible] Reams' Station, [illegible] ping which is in store for him.

The enemy must have contemplated some such demonstration [illegible] for [illegible] of yesterday [illegible]

For several days past [illegible] the Yankees [illegible] the left of the lines, as if in preparation for some movement on the part of the [illegible] or to assume further offensive operations himself. Bodies of troops have certainly been transferred from the lines South of the Appomattox, but also from Butler's organization in Chesterfield county."

On Tuesday afternoon a spirited contest of artillery occurred on Thursday's field on the extreme right, about ten miles from the city.—Our pickets at that point drove in the enemy's cavalry in large force, when an artillery contest—in which the advantage remained on our side. The engagement was short, but spirited. The enemy was driven back with considerable loss. Our loss about seventy.

The Yankee headquarters, we learn, are now at the Yellow Tavern, the same from Petersburg.

Grant has again commenced shelling the city from the river batteries.

The Express says that the Yankees have resumed their old trick of burning private dwellings. It gives Mr. Perkins, who resides near the Yellow Tavern, as one of the heaviest sufferers.

Nothing in addition to what was already known by telegraph was received by the train last night from Petersburg, concerning the brilliant movement performed by A. P. Hill on Thursday evening. His route, we learn, was up the Dinwiddie county road, thence across the county to the Stony Point road, which brought him upon Grant's rear. Gen. Lee's official dispatch tells the rest.

Fifty-nine of the prisoners captured by Fitzhugh's cavalry, were brought in yesterday evening. They were accompanied by two Yankees who had availed themselves of the provisions of Order 65.

The Grand Jury of the county of Pittsylvania should look after that fellow over in Danville who edits the *Register*, for, according to a rule which has been suggested here, he is guilty of sedition or treason, or both. Here what he says about that little fat descendant of Abraham that wears the big watch chain and prattles over the State Department:

A Georgia paper expresses the belief that the [illegible] lately appointed in the Richmond Cabinet, a short-sighted young politician in principle and people that we are to have an early termination of the war, are from the pen of Secretary Benjamin, of the State Department. Now if this conjecture be true, we are prepared to account for the ever sanguine views expressed almost daily in that journal. We do not know whether the [illegible] have gotten up with a view to put the people in a good mood and so to obtain a respite from the [illegible] patient under their own privations and sufferings, or whether the author has a fixed belief in an early peace. This much we do know: Mr. Benjamin told us from the first we were to have no [illegible] to him said "all that [illegible] was on the eve of coming to a close, (which prophecies have all been belied by their perverse contemporaries,) and we can only say that, if he is the oracle giving out the dictum of peace, peace we shall as well make up our minds, as far as his advice is concerned to the contrary, to be more bloody and hard fought campaigns. Mr. B. is disposed to be enthusiastic. He and Seward in the outset told their respective countries the war could not last over a few months at farthest, and the people have [illegible] him both. We can only say that we hope the wiser counsels [illegible] may [illegible] lighter than [illegible] which illuminated the brain of the sanguine Secretary, in the earlier period of the struggle.

FROM THE SOUTH.—Early Monday morning Main street was crowded with wagons from North Carolina, laden with apple brandy, fresh and morning from the distilleries and bound for the Richmond market. The barrels were rolled out at the railroad depot, and the total quantity of the liquor was not much short of three thousand gallons. There are no legal restrictions against the manufacture of ardent spirits in North Carolina.

We understand that there has been a heavy decline in the Richmond gas lots, so that it is doubtful whether the prices anticipated will be realized upon this lot. It is said to sell there now at $50 per gallon.—*Danville Register.*

There is a law in our statute books against the manufacture of grain into ardent spirits, but we regret to say that it is rarely, if ever, that any attention is paid to it. "New Dip," or apple brandy, is about as common here as water, and much of it but little stronger.

FATALITY OF THE WAR.—The Washington *Chronicle* says the 72d Pennsylvania has arrived in that city, and been placed on duty there for one week, when its term of service will expire. They went into service 1,000 strong, and have received nearly a thousand recruits; but now number only 120 men.

The new Mexican Emperor signs himself Maximilliana.

The ladies of Selma, Ala., are making cartridges.